

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

No. 32. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.) SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1863.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Execution of Two Spies.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Franklin, Tennessee, gives the following account of the discovery and execution of two Confederate spies, whose fate, from their rank and previous connection with the U. S. army, has attracted more attention than that of many others who have been disposed of in an equally summary manner:

"When the history of this most bloody war is written, few, if any incidents will be of more thrilling interest, than the capture, trial and execution of Col. Peters and Lieut. Williams. We had been besieged for four or five days by Gen. Forrest, our communications with Nashville cut off, and most of the time fighting, and were almost hourly looking for a general assault upon our feeble garrison. Col. Baird, of the 85th Indiana, had made the best possible disposition of our forces, and all were resolved to sell Franklin as dearly as possible.

"But last night the dull monotony of dodging shells was relieved, and excitement was carried to the highest pitch, as two fine looking officers, dressed in what appeared the Federal uniform, and mounted on splendid horses, rode up to Col. J. P. Blair's headquarters, and introduced themselves as Col. Anton and Major Dunlap, of the United States regular army. They stated that they had, a few days before, been ordered by the War Department to report to Gen. Rosecrans, for duty as Special Inspectors of the Army of the Cumberland. That they had entered upon their new field of duty the day before, fully equipped and accompanied by two orderlies. They showed proper papers from Adj't-Gen. Thomas and Gen. Garfield, Chief of Rosecrans' staff, and stated that, after leaving Murfreesboro, they took the direction of Eaglesville; and, when near that place, they went into a house for dinner; that while at dinner they were surprised by a party of about twenty rebel scouts, who captured their orderlies, and came so near capturing them as to make it necessary to leave their coats and other baggage; that they were, unfortunately, out of funds, and wished the loan of \$50 of Col. Baird, that they might go to Nashville to refit themselves before going further on duty. Col. Baird, though very suspicious all was not right, felt compelled to recognize them, with such perfect papers from so high a source. He gave them the \$50 and a pass to Nashville, upon receiving which the two started off at full speed in the direction of Nashville.

"But they had scarcely disappeared in the dark when Col. Watkins, of the 6th Kentucky cavalry, and Col. Baird, both felt such intense anxiety lest they might have been imposed upon, that it was instantly resolved to pursue and arrest the two gents, and hold them, until they could learn from Gen. Rosecrans the truth of their statements.

"As no time was to be lost, the gallant Col. Watkins, accompanied by a single orderly, started in pursuit, and dashing forward towards our pickets, luckily came in sight of them. He hailed them and ordered them to Col. Baird's headquarters. Undoubtedly the first impulse of these spies was to resist, which they could have done desperately, as they were both well armed, but the cool courage of Col. Watkins induced them to return. (Col. Williams afterwards stated that he put his hand on his pistol to shoot Col. Watkins, but the hope of not being detected caused him to desist.)

"After Col. Watkins had brought the spies to Baird's quarters, Col. Baird and Col. Watkins questioned them very closely, but could get no clue to anything that would raise a reasonable suspicion, until Gen. Rosecrans telegraphed that he had no such officers in his Department.

"The prisoners were then informed that they were suspected, and were under arrest until they could properly explain themselves. They showed correct maps of our lines, and seemed well acquainted with all the officers of the regular army. Cols. Baird and Watkins then searched their persons, and the first thing, upon examining the sword of Col. Anton, revealed the fatal marks. (C.S.A.)—the die was cast, and

the blood rushed to the cheeks of the almost petrified prisoners. They acknowledged they were trapped, and at once confessed their real names, rank and position.

The Colonel acknowledged himself to be Col. Lawrence Williams, of the 2nd Regular Cavalry, at the breaking out of the war, and was recognized by Col. Watkins as a fellow-soldier of that regiment; he had entered the Confederate service, and was now Chief of Artillery on Gen. Bragg's staff. That he entered upon this most hazardous enterprise fully aware of his fate if detected, but refused to disclose the nature of his business. The younger man said he was Lieut. Walter G. Peters, of Gen. Wheeler's staff, and showed some excitement, but Col. Williams was perfectly cool after the first moment of detection.

"Col. Baird now telegraphed the facts to Gen. Rosecrans, and received the laconic reply to try the prisoners by Court-martial, and if found guilty, hang them at once, to prevent all possibility of Forrest profiting by their information. Now came the severe struggle—the prisoners had confessed their guilt, but to hang two such men of their rank was a terrible task; but Col. Baird was equal to the emergency, and knowing the exigencies of the service, proceeded promptly to obey Gen. Rosecrans' order.

"A court-martial was called and found the prisoners guilty of being spies, and Col. Baird approved the finding and sentenced them to be hung by the neck until dead.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning, Col. Baird informed the prisoners of their awful fate, and could not refrain from shedding tears as he announced it to them. Col. Williams received his sentence with the most perfect coolness, but begged that as his father had fallen in our country's service at Monterey during the Mexican war, he be shot, and asked mercy for Adjutant Peters, but as the order from Rosecrans was imperative, no clemency could be shown.

"After the sentence of the prisoners was announced, they began to prepare to meet their fate. They made their wills and wrote letters to their friends, full of the deepest affection and tenderness of manly nature. A chaplain was called and the prisoners partook of the sacrament, and joined in prayer with great fervency. They did not attempt to sleep, but spent the whole time in either writing or conversation. At the request of Col. Williams, Col. Watkins took charge of his effects, which consisted of \$1,175 in Confederate money, a fine watch and some private papers. Lieut. Peters had very few effects upon his person—the only one of importance being a gold locket, containing a likeness of his wife, with a fine gold chain attached. He requested it buried with him, which was faithfully done.

"At 9 o'clock, A.M., the prisoners were brought forward by the guard. They marched with firm tread, and mounting the scaffold, took an affectionate kiss and leave of each other, when the halter was placed about their necks, and they were launched into eternity."

SOUTHERN ESTIMATE OF RESPECTIVE LOSSES.—The Knoxville Reporter says that Clark's Diary of the War for Separation has the following estimate of killed, wounded and missing, from the commencement of the war to the 1st of January, 1863:

Federals—Killed, 43,874; wounded, 97,027; prisoners, 68,218—total, 209,115. Died from disease and wounds, 250,000.

Confederates—Killed, 20,893; wounded, 65,615; prisoners, 22,169—total, 102,677. Died from disease and wounds, 130,000.

Gen. Hooker is making more use of his cavalry than any of his predecessors in command of the Army of the Potomac have done, and, if we can place reliance on Northern accounts, with decided success. Gen. Pleasanton, whose unexpected attack on Stuart's cavalry is alleged to have disarranged Lee's plans of invasion, at the outset, has since met him in pitched combat half a dozen times, and "in all cases defeated him, and caused him to fall back precipitately." There is no doubt that Stuart's forces were driven back from Middleburgh to Ashby's Gap, and yet after a whole day's desperate fighting, in which severe

charges were made, and the sabre freely used, on both sides, the U. S. loss was very small—ten men killed, and about one hundred wounded. The Southern loss was greater, both in killed and wounded, and two guns and some prisoners were also captured from them. As nothing is said as to the relative numbers engaged, it looks as if Stuart was attacked by a much larger force than his own. With respect to the first engagement, on the 9th ult., Stuart has issued a general order, congratulating his troops on the victory they achieved at Fleetwood, in causing the two divisions of the enemy who attacked them, to retire beyond the Rappahannock, with the loss of their artillery! The sudden retreat of Hooker's army, immediately afterwards, makes Stuart's statement seem more likely to be true than the opposite story.

The Confederates have invaded another of the Northern States, about 900 of them having entered Indiana, with the intention, it is supposed, of burning the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

AN ENTIRELY NEW VIEW.—The London correspondent of the Boston Post, discussing, in a recent letter, the probability of war between England and America, says:—"It is all very fine to talk of war with a nation that has seven hundred war steamers, mounting over 10,000 guns, and carrying some 46,000 seamen, but unless you are prepared to see thirteen inch shells bursting in Washington street, and see the churches, stores and mansions of Wall Street, Broadway and Fifth Avenue levelled with the ground, by vessels clad with seven inches of iron, then pause. *Diplomacy at Carthage*; it was the second Punic war, not the first, that swept Carthage as a political power from the face of the earth, and that after she considered herself invincible. You are on a volcanic mine, springing if you will witness such a scene as several was before the eyes of any American whose father or grandfather fought at Bunker Hill, Lexington, or New Orleans. This nation (England) can go to war at just exactly one minute's notice. She can lay Portland, Boston, New York and Washington in ashes, and raise the blockade of every Southern port in six weeks. If you are prepared for that, get your shot ready, close your port holes, look straight into the wind's eye, and go ahead."

AGRICULTURAL.

ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY.—It is a great advantage in the convertible system of cultivation that the whole of the manure is employed, and those parts of it which are not fitted for one crop remain as nourishment for another.

TOP-DRESSINGS FOR WHEAT.—Dr. Voelcker, chemist to the Royal Agricultural College at Chichester, England, gives the following composition for top-dressing for wheat on light soil: Nitrate of soda, 1½ cwt.; common salt, 3 cwt.; Peruvian guano, 2 cwt.; soil, 40 bushels—to be mixed with dry substances, sand and coal ashes, so as to make about sixty bushels of a manure which will be sufficient for three acres.

APPLICATION OF MANURE.—The question as to whether barnyard manure should be applied in a fresh or decomposed state has long been discussed by farmers. A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express, in giving a summary of Liebig's laws of culture, throws some light on the subject in the following remarks:

"Manure acts in two ways—by the principles it contains which serve for the nourishment of plants, and by its chemical and physical action.

In clay the temperature is raised by the fermentation of the dung; clay is rich in soluble principles serving for the nourishment of plants; for these reasons the use of unfermented dung is advisable.

Fresh dung is not so suitable to sand, which contains very little quantities of the substances to be decomposed, and in which the raising of the temperature is not necessary. In sand, therefore, decomposed dung suits better and lasts a longer time in the soil."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information.

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 80
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 26
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed, (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc Post Office.

For sale at WILSON'S MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

THE VOTE IN NORTH HASTINGS.

The following was the state of the Polls at the close in North Hastings, as announced by the Returning Officer, at the Declaration:—

	Bowell.	Wallbridge.
Hungerford	195	172
Rawdon	156	254
Madoc	214	187
Tudor	4	3
Huntingdon	79	213
Stirling	40	62
Elzevir	22	77
Marmora	78	26
Totals	788	994
		788
Wallbridge's majority		211
Total votes polled		1777
At the last election the vote stood:—		
Benjamin		887
Wallbridge		782

Total number of votes . . . 1669

Showing that Benjamin polled 104 more votes than Bowell, and that Wallbridge polled 212 more than he did when he ran against Benjamin.—Chronicle.



THE MADOC MERCURY

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MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 4.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The members elected are thus classified:—
In Upper Canada:—Ministerialists, 39;
Opposition, 18; Independent, 8.In Lower Canada:—Ministerialists, 23;
Opposition, 33; Independent, 6:—with three counties to be heard from.

The result probably satisfies the expectations of neither the Administration nor the Opposition.

THE TRENT DIVISION.

The candidates before the public for the representation of this Division in the Legislative Council are Billa Flint, Esq., who comes forward at the request of his old friends and supporters; and P. M. Grover, Esq., as the nominee of a Convention that met at Norwood on the 23rd ult.

Mr. Flint's admirers are confident of his return, and think it would be folly for his opponent to demand a poll. But Mr. Flint has been beaten before, and may be beaten again—although there are some, we believe, who

do not agree with him in politics, who may vote for him on other grounds. For Mr. Grover's views we refer our readers to his address, which will be found in another column. As a farmer, in favour of an economical management of the public funds, we think he is not without reasonable grounds for expecting the support of an agricultural constituency.

The nomination will take place at Peterboro on Monday.

THE WAR IN THE STATES.

The Confederates, there is now no longer any doubt, are really invading the North. The whole of Gen. Lee's army, with the exception possibly of Gen. Stuart's cavalry, which is guarding his rear, is now supposed to be North of the Potomac, though the real point at which he aims is still a mystery. He threatens not only Washington and Baltimore, but the whole of the Southern, Central and Western part of the State of Pennsylvania.

The New York papers are scolding at the Pennsylvanians for their apathy in not rushing to arms *en masse* to drive the invaders from their soil. They did, we think, show some disposition to do so at first; but now, either from indifference, or from a want of confidence in their own government and military leaders, and a corresponding belief in the superiority of the military genius of the South, they seem inclined to let things take their course, and submit quietly to the inevitable result. In Harrisburgh, the Capital of the State, sixty men have volunteered out of a population of 25,000! If this is a fair specimen of the feeling of the whole people of that populous State, it will not be long before New Yorkers—if Lee should take the notion into his head to visit them—may have an opportunity of showing what proportion among them are in favour of carrying on the war, when it comes close home.

The North is startled not only by the news of Lee's movement, but by the announcement that Richmond is not left in an unprotected state, Gen. Bragg having slipped quietly away from in front of Gen. Rosecrans, and reached the Capital of the Confederate States with 20,000 men, to provide for its defence while Lee attacks the North.

On each successive Independence Day since the outbreak of the war, the North has had cause for disappointment instead of rejoicing. This day ushers in the third anniversary of "The Fourth of July" since it was predicted the rebellion was to be so easily crushed;—and instead of the war being ended victoriously, another incompetent General has been removed from the command of the Army of the Potomac—Gen. Hooker being succeeded by Gen. Meade—and from present appearances the game is in the hands of the Southerners now.

MR. GROVER IM MADOC.

On Wednesday last, the 1st inst., P. M. GROVER, Esq., the Conservative candidate, accompanied by Mr. Pearce, Warden of the County of Peterborough, held a meeting in the Townhall, Madoc, for the purpose of stating his view on the general political questions of the day. On the motion of W. Findlay, Esq., Town Clerk, seconded by James Blair, Esq., of Madoc, A. F. Wood, Esq., Warden of the County of Hastings, was unanimously called to the chair. After a few remarks from Mr. Wood explaining the object of the meeting, he introduced Mr. Grover, who began by

stating that he was a farmer, of liberal conservative principles—was no bigot, and would give toleration to all—and was in favour of a good Militia organization upon an economical principle, for the defence of the country. He was the only local candidate whose interests were entirely identified with the Division, and who, if elected, would do his utmost to further the prosperity and secure emigration to the back townships, and to open a road through the Division to Peterborough. He was in favour of entirely free grants to emigrants, and of establishing agents in Quebec and Liverpool to secure them to Canada, and would prefer the American plan of providing for new settlers, to the one now adopted in this country. He was not one of those who would turn out this or that, but would give any good government that would legislate wisely for the country his support. He would endeavour to keep out of Parliament as many lawyers as possible, and all other political jobbers, and would also go in for a thorough system of retrenchment in the expenditure of the public money. He was in favour of representation by population and thought it ought to be taken up seriously and urged upon Parliament by the country. After touching upon several other points, Mr. Grover concluded amidst loud applause.—All present seemed perfectly satisfied with his manly and straightforward remarks, and evinced their belief that he would get a warm and hearty support in Madoc.—After a vote of thanks to their chairman, and three cheers for the Queen, the meeting was dismissed.

A Central Committee was formed, so as to co-operate with the others.

Late in the afternoon, Mr. Grover left to hold a meeting at Luke's Tavern, Huntingdon.

Mr. Grover will, if time permits, visit Madoc after the nomination, and hold a meeting at Hazzard's Corners, of which due notice will be given.

PUBLIC DINNER TO M. BOWELL, ESQ.

It is proposed by a large number of Mr. Bowell's supporters and admirers in Madoc, Elzevir and Tudor, to invite him to a public dinner, to be given in this village, as a mark of their appreciation of his ability, and straightforward and independent conduct during the late contest. The day has not yet been fixed.

A WAGON SET ON FIRE BY POTASH.—On Saturday last, a wagon from which some potash was being removed into Messrs. Wood & Breukell's storehouse, was accidentally set on fire. The potash was broken in half, to ascertain its quality, and as soon as the interior of the lump, which weighed about two hundredweight, was exposed to the air, so much heat was liberated, that the straw in the bottom of the wagon was instantly in a blaze. The burning material was quickly thrown out and extinguished by water, but the bottom of the wagon was found to be charred through. The potash was melted and emptied into the cooler about fourteen hours before, and had therefore retained its heat well.

A CURIOUS SIGHT.—Our attention was called one day last week to the singular appearance presented by a balsam fir tree in front of Mr. Franklin's house. From the ground to the topmost branch, the tree was covered with myriads of small black insects, about the length of a common ant, but with a larger body, in shape something like that of a garden spider. No one who saw them had ever noticed any of the same kind before. Another balsam tree, close by, was entirely free from them.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

At the adjourned meeting of the County Council, which commenced on the 24th ult., among other By-Laws adopted, was one introduced by Mr. Richardson, to annex Wollaston and Limerick to Tudor for municipal purposes. Mr. Richardson also moved, seconded by Mr. Flint, that the Warden be authorized to take such steps as he may deem expedient, in order that

he may make himself acquainted with the manner in which the \$10,000, granted by Government is being expended on the Hastings Road, so as to bring the matter under the notice of the Government. The money was being expended on a road to the eastward of the present road, and the settlers who had located themselves on the other line would be left in the lurch on a road where they could get neither in nor out. The motion was carried.

The Equalization of Assessments finally passed as follows:—

Sidney	\$918,388	\$1,084,000
Thurlow	625,486	1,060,000
Trenton	224,000	195,000
Tyendinaga	544,852	664,000
Hungerford	224,282	300,000
Hunington	182,540	248,000
Rawdon	245,810	301,000
Marmora and Lake	104,539	132,000
Madoc	256,195	249,000
Elzevir	76,431	68,000
Tudor	20,666	21,000
Stirling	102,764	80,000

Total equalized value.... \$4,400,000

A resolution passed the Council ordering the future meetings to be convened at the Townhall, Stirling, in consequence of the room hitherto used in the Shire Hall being required for other purposes. The Belleville papers attribute the removal to a feeling of jealousy about the growing prosperity of the County Town.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

MADOC, 29th June, 1863.

Sir,—During the election contest just ended between Mr. Bowell and Mr. T. C. Wallbridge, certain false reports were, on the first and last days of the poll for this township, circulated by several supporters of Mr. Wallbridge, that my vote had been bought by Mr. Bowell. Such, however, was not the case, but so far from that, Mr. Bowell never directly or indirectly solicited my vote: but like every honest elector who voted for him, and not being bought or influenced, as I believe many on the opposite side have been, I early on the second day of polling gave my vote freely and frankly for Mr. Bowell, the candidate of my choice. I make this contradiction reluctantly through the columns of your journal, so as to prevent the public being led astray by such infamous and slanderous reports. I am, Sir, Your ob't servant,

D. NICOLSON.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Trent Division Election.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORWOOD CONVENTION.

Sir,—At a Convention of Delegates from the different municipalities in the Trent Division, held at Norwood on Tuesday, the 23rd June, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Trent Electoral Division in the Legislative Council, vice Hon. Sidney Smith, resigned—

On motion of Peter Pearce, Esq., seconded by Mr. John Breakridge, Walter Scott, Esq., was unanimously called on to fill the chair, and Mr. Wm. Roxburgh requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting being called to order, the Chairman briefly stated the object of the Convention.

After some further discussion by the Delegates, the following resolutions were moved and unanimously carried.—Moved by Mr. Wm. Sargeant, seconded by R. E. Birdsell, Esq.—

"That the Delegates present pledge themselves to support the Nominee of the Convention."

After a speech of considerable length and unusual ability, Peter Pearce, Esq., Warden of the County of Peterboro, moved, seconded by Henry Fowlds, Esq.—

"That FRANKLIN MAITLAND GROVER be the Nominee of this Convention, as a suitable candidate to represent the Trent Division in the Legislative Council."

During the proceedings of the Convention, a large number of electors, many of them from the neighbouring townships, attracted by the sittings of the Convention, gradually filled the Townhall to its utmost capacity, and the announcement of the choice of the nominee was the signal for repeated cheers.

P. M. Grover, Esq., was then introduced to the audience, and addressed the Convention and electors at some length; after which, and the usual votes of thanks, the proceedings terminated. Before the meeting dispersed, however, the appointment of a Central Committee was proceeded with, and arrangements made for a vigorous prosecution of the canvass—Walter Scott, Esq., presiding over the Central Committee, and Wm. E. Roxburgh, Esq., Secretary of the same.

(Signed) WALTER SCOTT, Chairman.
W. E. ROXBURGH, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby forbids any person buying a Proviso Note, dated on or about the month of February, 1863, for Fifteen Dollars, or three months after date, payable to MARK RUNNINGS or Bearer, the said Note having been paid before its maturity.—Madoc, 2nd July, 1863.

GEORGE BRINTNELL.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the Trent Division.

GENTLEMEN.—In appealing to you as a candidate for election, to represent the interests of the Trent Division in the Legislative Council of this Province, I do so, not as the Representative of a party, or of any mere sectional faction, but as the nominee of men of all shades of political opinion; and as an independent advocate of the best interests of this important constituency, involved in the leading public questions, the maturing and final settlement of which are now pending in this Province.

Among the most important of these, I regard the due efficiency of the Militia organization, believing, as I do, most heartily in the necessity of maintaining our connection with Great Britain—not so much, as a party straggling, weakly sheltering itself under the folds of the British flag, but as a youthful and yet able, powerfully, to oppose a foreign foe, should the necessity ever arise for doing so. With these views, a Militia Bill, which would be worthy of the rising greatness of this country, and at the same time, not impose too heavy a burden upon the revenue, would meet with my cordial support.

Next to an efficient provision for the maintenance of safe and satisfactory relations externally, is a due regard to the internal prosperity of the Province. With a new country in our rear, teeming with all the elements of substantial wealth, finely timbered, well watered and rich in minerals, it should be among the foremost duties of your Representative to assist by every means in his power to develop these resources.

Among the means of effecting this, I am strongly in favour of encouraging emigration from the over-crowded countries of Europe; and I believe that the best way of relieving the suffering people of the British Isles, in their periodic seasons of distress, would be by aiding in their removal and settlement on our uncultivated lands in the rear of this Division.

To render it possible for so young a country to carry on measures so conducive to its permanent prosperity, it is absolutely necessary that no portion of the Public Funds be heedlessly squandered or uselessly applied; and hence I regard it as of the first importance that the public men of the day shall insist upon an honest and thorough retrenchment in the public expenses, wherever the same can be done with safety to the interests of the Province.

The growing prosperity and increased population of Upper Canada render it necessary that a measure for re-adjusting the representation of the Province on the basis of population, as well as territory, should meet with the sanction of Parliament; and such a measure should receive my strenuous support.

Regarding the Legislative Council as a calm and deliberative body, whose duty it is to weigh well the measures emanating from the Lower House, and pronounce upon them according to their merits, I shall always oppose making that Chamber the theatre of party strife; and shall feel myself bound to act for the best interests of the whole people, altogether irrespective of what political party may for the time being predominate.

With these principles, I confidently appeal to the Electors of the Trent Division, for their cordial support on the Hastings, and shall, in the meantime, diligently visit the several parts of the Division so far as the now limited time will permit, and personally and more fully explain my views.

Gentlemen, I have the honour to be, Your obedient servant

P. M. GROVER.

Norwood, June 24th, 1863.

JAMES MAITLAND

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has recently purchased the premises known as the

Northern Hotel, Bannockburn,

and has made improvements which will enable him to offer the best accommodation at all times to his friends and the travelling public.

A Choice Assortment of Whiskey and other Liquors always on hand.

Church of England and Ireland.

THE Subscribers in aid of the MISSION FOR MADOC and TUDOR are hereby notified that Mr. ROBERT H. BREAKELL, of the Village of Hastings, is appointed Treasurer, to whom subscriptions are requested to be paid.

T. S. AGAR, Churchwardens.

Madoc, 20th April, 1863.

DR. THWAITES,
Madoc.

MADOC HOUSE.

NEW GOODS.

WOOD & BREAKELL,

General Merchants,

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, COAL, OIL, LAMPS, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.
Cash paid for Grain and Potash.
Madoc, Nov., 1862.

A. F. WOOD,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

A. B. ROSS & BROTHER,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

The Highest Price in Cash paid for Potash.

A. B. ROSS, S. D. ROSS.

ANDREW WRIGHT,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER, East Side, Durham Street, Madoc.—A Large Assortment of Liquors, Groceries, and Provisions always on hand.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

G. C. CALDWELL,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

BEGS most respectfully to intimate to the Inhabitants of Madoc and surrounding neighbourhood that he has commenced business as Blacksmith in the premises lately occupied by D. C. Brown. His knowledge of the business warrants him in informing the Public that he is able to execute all orders entrusted to him upon the best approved methods, and also with neatness and despatch.

A stock of medicines kept constantly on hand, and strict attention given to all cases that he may be favoured with.

CHARGES MODERATE.

JOHN DALE,

DEALER IN STOVES, TINWARE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c., &c.
A Large Assortment of COOKING and BOX STOVES always on hand.

MADOC GRIST MILL,

A. F. WOOD, Madoc.

A thoroughly Competent Miller in charge.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.,

West Half of Lot 20 in the 7th Concession of Madoc.
MR. GREAM will attend in Madoc Village every Saturday.

W. FINDLAY,

Town Clerk, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
Office, Town-Hall, Madoc.

JAMES FITZGERALD,

ATTORNEY AND CONVEYANCER,
MADOC.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

SATURDAY, July 4th, 1863.

ASHES	
BARLEY	\$5 00 per cwt.
OATS	
WHEAT	35 to 40 cents.
PEAS	50 to 60 cents.
HIDES	\$4 to \$1.50.
PORK	\$8 to \$9 per bbl.
BUTTER	12 1/2 cents per lb.
HAY	\$12 per ton.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

AY! hold them fast, the dear old days,
Whose radiant streams quiver
Among the bonnie beaks and brass
Of Memory's haunted river;
Whose laughter ripples down through time,
All blithe with hope unspoken,
Like fairy-bells, whose music chime
No blast of Fate has broken.

Though Time has many a gift divine
To woo the step that falters,
Though fence and love and valour shine
Upon his golden altar;
The crown life wins through toil and gloom
Lies hard on temples hoary;
It is not sweet with springtime's bloom
Nor bright with springtime's glory!

Then hold them fast—the Present flies
Before our souls can grasp it,
The rose-bright Future fades and dies
Ere yet our fingers clasp it;
But in the mould of Memory cast,
In chains no time can sever,
We hold the sunshine of our Past
Undimmed, unchanged, forever.

(Concluded from last week.)

THE WIFE OF SEVEN HUSBANDS.

A LEGEND OF ANCIENT LONDON.

Martyn laid it down, and presently left the room. It was some time before his wife joined him below stairs, and when she did at last come, her eyes looked so swollen and red, that Martyn was pretty sure she had been weeping; he said nothing about it, however, but in a few minutes rose, and took down his cap, and said, "I am bidden forth to dinner again to-day, Alice." "Good bye then, Martyn, good bye," was all her answer, and that was said in a low, very solemn, yet kind tone of voice. He lingered in the room for a moment or two, in the hope she would say something more to him, for he felt less inclined to pursue his fraud that day than ever before; perhaps it was from a return of love he felt this, perhaps from fear—she said, however, nothing more, indeed did not seem to notice his presence; so after saying, "Well, good bye, Alice," he withdrew. He went at once to his next door neighbours, and requested them to hold themselves in readiness, in case he should want for their assistance in the night, for he had some idea, he said, that there would be an attempt to rob, or perhaps murder him that night. This greatly alarmed his neighbours, and they promised to do what he requested, and the moment he had left them, they sent for a reinforcement of their friends, and also begged of the fitting authorities that there might be an additional watch set in their neighbourhood that night.

Lessomour returned earlier by some hours than usual, and to his wonder, found his door was not fastened within. He entered, and called, but no one answered—he fastened the door, and went up to his bedroom, where he found his wife already in bed, and seemingly fast asleep—this was the first time she had not sat up for him. He made a great noise, overturning stools and boxes, and sundry other things, and then cursing at them after the manner of drunken men—but his wife still seemed to sleep soundly; he spoke to her, but she made no answer. Really believing she was asleep, he got into bed, and pretended himself to sleep, and to snore—still she lay quiet. For two hours after he got into bed she never moved; but then she quickly but silently slipped from the bed, hurried, but still without noise, to a stool near the fire, took from under one of the cushions a small iron ladle, and what Martyn knew again for the leaden weight he had seen in the morning—this she put into the ladle, and kneeling upon one knee, set it upon the fire; in about a minute she turned her face to the bed, and then raised it up, and Martyn saw that though her features were frightfully writhen with bad passions, there were tears in her eyes that bespoke an inward struggle. She rose, notwithstanding, and whispered—Now—no flinching!—and walked up to her bed with the ladle containing the molten lead in her right hand; and just as she brought this forward to pour into her husband's ear, he started up with a loud outcry, seized her hand and jumped out of bed, at the same time saying, "Shameless assassin! have I caught thee? Help, ho! help, neighbours! Help—murder!" Alice did not scream—nor start even—but stared in her husband's face, and with a strong effort freed her hand, flung the ladle into the fire, sank on a stool behind her, and hid her face in her hands. Lessomour continued calling for help, which call, his neighbours, to do them justice, were not slow to obey—but to the number of two score and odd, well armed, they forced the outer door, and were hastening up the stairs. As they were close upon the bed-room door, Alice took her hands from her face, and with a hollow

voice said—"Martyn Lessomour, before the ever living God, I am glad this hath so happened." Before he could reply, his neighbours and the watch were in the room, and upon his charge, seized his wife.

The next day the coffins of her former husbands were all opened, and in the skulls of each was found a quantity of lead, which had plainly been poured in through one of the ears. Mrs. Alice was soon after tried upon the evidence of her living husband, and that of her dead ones, which, though mute, was no less strong. She would say nothing in her defence; indeed after the words she spoke to her husband in the bed-room on the night of her apprehension, she never uttered another; only, in the court, during her trial, when Lessomour was bearing witness that he pretended drunkenness to try what effect it would have upon her—when she swore to this, Alice, whose back had hitherto been towards him, turned rapidly round, fixed her glaring eye upon him, and uttering a shriek of piercing anguish, would have fallen, but that her jailer caught her in his arms; and that look, and that sound, Martyn Lessomour never forgot to his dying day. His wife was found guilty of petit treason, and was burnt to death in Smithfield, according to the law of the land.

And so great a noise did this story make, that in the course of that year a statute was passed, more determinately to settle the office of Coroner, and the powers and duties of him and the jury he should summon to the inquest.

Martyn Lessomour lived to be a very old, and, as had been foretold of him, a very rich man—but he never was a happy man.

A HAT STORY.

About thirty years ago, a fine looking old gentleman, from Western Virginia, entered a store in Nashville, Tennessee. The store was owned by a bluff honest old trader, who knew a great deal more about the quality of the liquor sold at the back end of the counter than he did about the fineness of the fabrics at the other; nevertheless, between the two extremities of that shelf, he contrived to make both ends meet comfortably the necessities of the case. The old Virginian cast his eye around the shelves, and finally remarked,—Well, neighbour, you, I see, hev' got hats.

A slight sprinkle, was the answer; and then followed the query, "What are you from?"

"Old Virginia," was the response.

"Right smart old State," replied the Tennessean.

"But getting rather too old to keep her har on."

"What do you mean?" inquired the Virginian.

"Well, just what I say, uncle, it can't keep her har on; for instance, now, I should think you her har been a right healthy child of the Old Dominion, but she has shed you at last, and like Samson of old, that's just the way she is losin' all the best har off her venerable head."

The old Virginian looked around the store, rather bothered with the liberty this Tennessean was taking with his mother State, and finally remarked—

"I came here to talk about hats, stranger, and not har."

"Well, well, uncle, don't get wrathful now; I was only venturing a political opinion about population, in general, and on that head we won't quarrel; but before we look at the hats, as they are intimately connected with heads, s'pose we take a mite of bald face."

The proposition was agreed to—the liquor was imbibed, and next followed the hats. The merchant tossed down four or five wool hats of various sizes, and invited the old gentleman to select one which would fit him. He looked at them, examined the sizes, and they would do, and requested the storekeeper to hand him down a few more.

"Har's all the sizes I've got," said he, "but here's a few more, ef you think you'd like them better;" and so saying, he tossed down three more.

"Them's all right," said the old Virginian, turning them around; and the stout old storekeeper, blowing with exertion, descended from his perch, where he was straddling from shelf to counter. As soon as he had reached the floor, the old Virginian remarked that he had not got enough yet.

"Oh, you want 'em for your niggers," says the storekeeper; "well, why didn't you say so when I was up; and he again proceeded to perch himself up, like a mercantile Colossus. When he had blown himself into his former position, the old man quietly remarked—

"Why, stranger, I warn't talking anything about niggers." The fact is, the old man was rather enjoying the extra trouble he was putting the Tennessean to.

"Well, what do you want with so many hats?" inquired the latter.

"I want 'em for my sons," said the old man. The storekeeper began to count those on the counter—Eight," said he, "a pretty big spread of boys, already, I'll swear; but here goes," and he added one and then another, and yet a fourth, and he picked off a fifth; and finally, seeing that the old man stood immovable, solemnly counting the hats, he tossed down three more, and was about to descend himself, when the old man told him to hold on and throw down a few more.

"Oh, come, uncle," said he, "you are joking;" but to please him, he threw down twenty.

"That's jest one too many," said the old man, with much gravity.

"What! you don't mean to say you have nineteen sons?"

"Yes, I do mean to say so," was the old man's answer.

"And *where*, in the name of the State of Tennessee, are they?"

"Well, they are in Tennessee," said the man, "right yeeer, in this city—up at the hotel."

"Stranger," said the storekeeper, his incredulity making him sputter and stutter as he said it, "if you ken show me your nineteen sons, *thar's* the hats."

"Hold on, then," said the old man, and off he started. In about ten minutes, down street he came, heading a line of nineteen boys, marching single file, each bearing a good gun, and followed by their venerable mother. They entered the merchant's store, and ranged along the counter; the storekeeper ran his eye along the line with astonishment.

"And you say," he inquired, "that these boys are all yours?"

"Yes, I do," was the reply.

"Well, that's abundant proof, any how," said the storekeeper. "Old friend," he added, "I ain't got a word to say; jest take my hats."

VARIETIES.

Why is a pig's tail like a carving knife? Because it is flourished over a ham.

It is stated, on official authority, that since the outbreak of the present civil war, the U. S. blockading fleet has captured 855 vessels.

Antimony ore has been discovered in the Canadian mines. This ore is found at but few places on the Continent.

A singular marriage custom prevails in Sicily. As soon as the ceremony is concluded, two attendants cram spoonfuls of honey into the mouths of the bride and bridegroom, pronouncing it emblematical of their love and union. Hence, perhaps, the term "honeymoon," applied to the first month of married life.

The race for the Ascot Cup resulted, after a severe struggle, in a "dead heat" between Buckstone and Tim Whiffler. The deciding heat was won by two lengths by Buckstone. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the races in state, and the general attendance was unprecedentedly brilliant.

The British Government have accepted the offer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to establish a fortnightly communication with Australia, provided the Australian colonies will contribute £80,000 towards the additional subsidy.

A lady passing through New Hampshire, observed the following notice on a board:—"Horses taken into grass. Long tails three shillings and sixpence, short tails, two shillings." The lady asked the owner of the land the reason for the difference of price. He answered—"You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies; but the short tails are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all."

A Vienna paper states that Count D.-y. R.—has undertaken to ride one and the same horse from Freiburg to Paris (about 800 miles) in twenty-one days. He offers to back his horse against time, 5,000 florins to 10,000.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.—A woman went into an apothecary's shop the other day, with two prescriptions—one for her husband, and the other for her cow. She inquired what was the price of them; and the apothecary replied it was so much for the man and so much for the beast. The woman, finding she had not money enough, reflected for a moment, and said—"Give me, at all events, the medicine for the cow; I can send for my husband's to-morrow."

A celebrated divine, who prided himself upon his originality, was startled one day by a friend coolly telling him that every word of his favourite discourse was stolen from a book he had at home. He was, however, released from his misery by the other smilingly announcing the work in question to be Johnson's Dictionary. "Where," continued his tormentor, "I undertake to find every word of your discourse."

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, (HASTINGS) CO. G.W., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1863.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The apathy of the Pennsylvanians has at last given way to intense excitement, and in all the principal cities of the State business is either entirely suspended or closed at an early hour, to allow the people to assemble for organization and drill. The activity of the invaders has convinced all that there was no time to be lost. Not only have the farmers suffered largely by the loss of cattle and horses, but the inhabitants of the towns have had a foretaste of what they might expect, in the requisitions made upon the authorities of the town of York, immediately after its occupation by the Confederate forces under Gen. Early. The following contributions were demanded, to be delivered by noon of the following day:—

\$100,000 in U.S. Treasury notes, 200 bbls. of flour, 40,000 lbs. of fresh beef, 30,000 bushels of corn, 1,000 pairs of shoes, 1,000 pairs of stockings, and 1,000 coats and caps, besides various other articles, amounting in value to not less than \$150,000.

The New York Times says "This is the first time anything of this kind has been done in the war, on either side." The Philadelphia Stock Brokers perhaps consider the assessments levied by Gen. Butler on certain parties in New Orleans to have been something of the same kind, and to avert a similar calamity from themselves, if possible, they raised \$25,000 in one day, to be divided among 500 men who would enlist for the emergency. The merchants have also resolved to raise a "million of dollars" to close their stores, and forward the men employed in them for the defence of the city and the State—those who leave their employment to be paid their usual salary during their absence. Even the clergymen of the city have offered their services to the Mayor, to labour on the fortifications which are to be thrown up for the defence of Philadelphia. With the second day on the American continent compelled to fortify itself against the approach of the rebels, and with battles being fought only one hundred miles away from their fires, New Yorkers may well begin to think it no time to be singing and dancing, and buying and selling, but that they ought at once to call out the militia, and perfect its organization for defensive purposes.

The Confederates have destroyed several railroad bridges by which they have cut off communication between Harrisburg and the West, and also between Baltimore and the North and West, except by way of Philadelphia. The bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, which was a mile and a quarter in length, and cost \$150,000, was burned and totally destroyed by the U.S. forces, to prevent the Confederates crossing at that point. Gen. Ewell, it is feared, will pay special attention to the destruction of the Northern Central Railroad, which route he is thoroughly acquainted with, having been for a long period connected with it as a civil engineer.

The rebels by no means confine their operations to Pennsylvania. They lately captured an army train of 140 wagons, within fifteen miles of Washington, while proceeding toward Frederick; their cavalry have chased the Union pickets to within five miles of Baltimore; they have captured a number of sutlers and some Government property at Fairfax and Alexandria, and their pickets have made their appearance twenty or thirty miles from Alexandria. They also made an attack upon some canal barges at Edwains Ferry, returning from supplying the army of

the Potomac with provisions. Barges, rations and all were destroyed. A squadron of Scott's 900 cavalry had an encounter with the rebels near Fairfax, fell into an ambuscade, and were badly cut up.

A daring attempt was made to cut out the U.S. revenue cutter, *Caleb*, Cushing from the harbour of Portland, Maine. Twenty-one men from the privateer *Archer* were put on board one of her prizes, the *boat*, and their character and design not being suspected, they surprised the crew of the revenue cutter under cover of the night, and put to sea with their prize. As soon as her absence was discovered, pursuers were overtaken before they were out of sight of the city. After an exchange of shots with their pursuers, the prize was abandoned, set on fire, and afterwards blew up. The privateers then attempted to escape in the *Archer*, but were taken prisoners, and confined in Fort Preble. As the bonds taken from commanders of vessels captured and released by the Tacony were found on the *Archer*, the loss to the privateers is altogether serious. The gunboat *United States* has since been sent to Portland to protect the harbour. The Tacony is believed to be destroyed, and her audacious commander to be cruising about in some other vessel captured by her.

Forty sail of vessels are reported to have been destroyed by a "pirate" steamer off Cape Sable, but it is believed that the report grew out of the capture of the *Archer* by the Tacony, and the subsequent burning of the latter.

While the North has been scared about the safety of Washington, it has tried to convince itself that the people of Richmond are panic-stricken at the approach of Gen. Dix with an army of thirty thousand men. Actual operations from Fortress Monroe, as reported, consisted of the destruction of the bridge over the South Anna, and the capture of some prisoners, and some wagons, mules and other U.S. government property.

After five months of inaction, the army of the Cumberland, under command of Gen. Rosecrans, has been put in motion, just after it became certain that Gen. Bragg's army had been much reduced. The Confederates fell back from their strong positions, offering but slight resistance. Great success is claimed for the North in the various encounters which took place on the march from Murfreesboro to Manchester; but although the Confederates abandoned Shelbyville and Wartrace, heavy rains defeated the main object of the "brilliant movement," the forcing a battle on ground not selected by the enemy, who safely effected his retreat on Tullahoma.

It is admitted at the North that no one expected Vicksburg to hold out so long as it has done. Starvation failing to reduce the garrison to surrender as quickly as anticipated, the impatient public are assured that the day of Vicksburg's fall before Gen. Grant's engineering operations is now not far off.

Gen. Banks having failed to carry Port Hudson by a second grand assault, on the 14th ult., has issued general orders congratulating the troops on the steady advance made on the enemy's works, and declaring himself confident of an immediate and triumphant issue of the contest. He called for a thousand volunteers for a storming column for the last and victorious assault, and the list was not many hours in being filled up.

Gen. Meade, very soon after assuming command of the Army of the Potomac, put it in motion, and was speedily, according to telegraphic reports, engaged in battle with the Confederate forces under Gen. Lee, near Gettysburg, in Pennsylvania. The result is not yet known, but was favourable to the North.

Great Britain in America.

Nearly a century ago, England was desirous to Colonists on this continent, then scattered over a vast area, destitute of railways or modes of communication, save of the most rude and primitive order. Her policy was not successful. The results are now plain to the world. But, another fact, also patent, however we may close our eyes to it. Although she still possesses nearly half the soil of North America, and a population of four millions, with inland seas and navigable rivers, connected by all modern inventions that facilitate intercourse, England's stake in to-day appear to place but little value upon the continuance of this connection. The empire, in the East, is spreading, and richer, and more tempting to adventurers, absorbs their thoughts. In short, to come plainly to the point, it may be gathered from late Parliamentary debates on the American colonies and their relations to the parent state, that the idea of separation on the most amicable terms, lies lurking just below the surface in not a few leading minds, and that opportunity and a convenient dish are only wanting in order that it may be brought forward. For the arguments are used at times, minus the applications. They are familiar, and of this sort: "Although enjoying responsible self-government, the Colonies mean the protection of the mother country; nor do they contribute to, or very lightly taxed for their own defence, while some of their leading politicians go so far as to suggest that they ought to remain neutral in the event of war between Great Britain and a certain power that shall be named. It is quite unnatural and preposterous, under the circumstances, that our countrymen at home should ponder over the subject, and that journalists—always in advance when there is no responsibility, and shrinking from commitment here there is—should hazard bold opinions. One astounding weekly says that 'few persons are now found to maintain that the commercial advantages, whatever they may be, which the continued allegiance of these colonies may seem to us, are equal to the burden, actual and contingent, which the responsibility for their defence involves.' The reckless Times scolds away at a furious rate for the 'indifference and stupidity of the Canadians in not arming for their defence; but finally admits, with twitting business, that Englishmen know very little of them, and care less, chuckling at the thought that 'governments fall before hostile votes, without one in ten thousand knowing anything about the matter.'"

Canadians have long been sensitive to this lack of interest in their affairs. All parties interested, however, will do well to remember that the British American colonies, though looked upon by Europeans as a cold and inhospitable waste, still in fact contain two-thirds of the entire white population of Great Britain's vast colonial empire, while they cost only £550,000 per annum out of the £2,350,000 expended on the whole—being but 275,000 more than little Malta, and £135,000 more than Gibraltar, the key to the Mediterranean. It is quite true that Canada is more deeply in debt than any other British Colony; her latest official statement showing all her liabilities to be about £12,500,000 (\$22,103,330 in the local figures), but on the other hand, no other colony possesses continuous lines of railway over a thousand miles in length, and capable of floating sea-going ships. Her debt is represented by permanently useful works, and is not the result of devastating wars. It will compare favourably with that of the United States, at the close of the present conflict, be that ever so soon, and moreover the national debt of the U.S. is but a portion of their actual liabilities. The several States aggregate to no inconsiderable sum. Besides this, all these new and fertile countries are capable of liquidating heavy obligations. Canada's export and import trade has increased over fifty per cent. within five years—a fact mainly owing to these very public improvements. In conclusion, we beg our colonial readers not to stand aghast at the idea of independence; and not to associate in their minds those who deem it feasible and expedient with lukewarm attachment to the "old country" whence we all have sprung.—N. Y. *Albion*.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Interest.

It is Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, *advance* of advance.

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For sale at Wilson's MEDICAL HALL, Madoc, where Subscribers in and near the village may obtain their copies, and orders for the paper and advertisements will obligingly be received.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE.

Subscribers are respectfully informed that the MERCURY will not be published next week, in consequence of the removal of the office from its present location into the village.

By the accidental omission, last week, of the headings to the Equalization of Assessments, the table was unintelligible. The first column of figures showed the assessments of the various municipalities in the County for 1882, and the second the amounts at which the equalization was fixed.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 11.

THE TRENT DIVISION.

At the nomination in Peterborough on Monday last, the show of hands being in favour of Mr. Flint—his friends claim, by three to one—Mr. Grover demanded a poll, and the result has now to be decided by the votes of the electors.

Mr. Flint's advocates insist that politics do not enter into the present contest; and that he ought to be elected because, as an enterprising man of business, he has "done so much for the County." Mr. Flint himself has no objection to making a bid for popularity in the County Council, by blowing his own trumpet as the poor man's friend, to whose mills the destitute settlers would "come fifteen to twenty miles in a day, begging for work to get a meal for their famishing families;" and by suddenly resolving, just as this election is coming on, "for the future" to take no more pay as a County Councillor—than the law allows! Should such private and public virtue go unrewarded by the electors? But so long as Mr. Flint brings politics forward so prominently in his Address to them, he and his admirers cannot expect support on merely local and personal grounds from those who do not agree with him in his views as to the best way of promoting the prosperity of the country.

Objecting to Mr. Flint's opponents dragging politics into this election, his own supporters are of necessity debarred from attacking Mr. Grover on that ground; and therefore, to damage him in public estimation

as much as possible, the assertion is made that he is not a popular man with his own party, and the insinuation is thrown out that he has come forward as a candidate merely in the hope of being bought off.

Without entering into either particulars or such personalities, we venture to say that Mr. Flint is not so great a favourite in all parts of the North Riding as to be sure of election on purely personal grounds—and that Mr. Grover will be supported by many, not only from party predilections, but because his opponent is not popular with them. So far as we can learn, in this neighbourhood at least Mr. Grover's prospects are encouraging. As a man whose interests are entirely identified with the Division, his claim on the electors is quite as good as any that can be brought forward on behalf of Mr. Flint.

THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

For years past, we have heard that sooner or later the North Riding would be set off from the South, and have a separate County seat, with the needful officers and public buildings; and that when the time came, Madoc, from its central position, would be the spot necessarily selected. The subject of the division of the County was alluded to during the discussion about the removal of the sittings of the County Council from Belleville to Stirling; and now, perhaps, the matter will be likely to receive more of public consideration. The great question that has hitherto delayed any steps being taken towards the accomplishment of this object has been simply that of the expense; but with the prospect of increased outlay for County buildings at Belleville, of which the North Riding must bear its share, the aspect of affairs so far as the pecuniary consideration is concerned assumes a different shape. At any rate, if the North Riding desires separation—which will not be the work of a moment—the time has come for making a beginning in the business.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND MISSION.

The promoters and well-wishers of this Mission, for Madoc and the surrounding neighbourhood, will be rejoiced to learn that the Rev. A. Whitmarsh, after an absence of five weeks, has returned from Lower Canada, where he has been collecting subscriptions and donations towards the contemplated Church, to be erected in this village. Of the zeal and energy with which he has exerted himself in this cause, some idea may be formed when we state that notwithstanding the hardness of the times, Mr. Whitmarsh's efforts have been so successful as to have realized the sum of \$360. Let others who have the same desire at heart exhibit a similar spirit, and they will soon secure the means for the erection of a church in which to assemble for divine worship.

The Lord Bishop of this Diocese intends holding a Special Confirmation at Madoc some time next month. Candidates desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity are requested to send their names in to the Rev. A. Whitmarsh without delay.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

We are enabled to state authoritatively that Parliament will be assembled for the dispatch of business on the 18th of August.—*Chronicle*.

MADOC TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.

The body met on Monday last, the 6th inst. Present: Messrs. Wood, Tumulty, Vankleeck, Moore and Dale.

The Reeve stated that \$21 in the pound would be levied as a tax this year. The expenditure for improvements, roads, bridges and other purposes, had left so little on hand, that it was necessary to impose that rate.

Application was made to have the bridge opposite Coleman Harris' finished; when \$50 was voted for that purpose.

The petition of Thomas Thomson, asking a certain road allowance opposite his farm, was granted, and a by-law passed to that effect.

The application of John Cook and Robert Bleakley, asking a road allowance between their farms, and that the same should be conveyed to them, was also granted, and a by-law passed establishing the same.

Samuel Caskey applied to be attached to School Section No. 6.—Granted.

John Tassie likewise applied to be attached to School Section No. 7.

The sum of \$20 was granted on application of John Colvin, to repair road between 9th and 10th Concessions.

John Parks applied for a new road beat for his section, which was accordingly established.

Mr. Seymour applied by petition to Council, praying for road allowances west of Lot No. 1, between 5th and 6th Concessions, and west end of Lot No. 11 in the 5th Concession, which were granted, and by-laws passed vesting the same in him.

The petition of Job Lingham and others, praying for a lumber road through Thomas Burley's farm, was refused.

The petition of John Ruport and others, wanting a grant of money to cut down two hills—the one near Obadiah Johnson's, and the other near John H. Wannenmaker's—was considered, and \$20 was allowed for the same.

William Fox applied for compensation for road allowance taken from him between Lots 19 and 20 in the 4th Concession, and \$10 was allowed him therefor.

The petition of Wm. Blair and others, praying for a grant to cut down a hill north of Vankleeck's school house, was refused, as the amount required was too large, but was laid over.

The matter of establishing a new School section at Bannockburn was again laid over till next meeting of Council.

Twenty dollars was granted on the petition of Peter Murphy, to repair the road in his locality.

The bridge at Thomas Keene's was ordered to be rebuilt forthwith.

Mr. Moore applied for \$8, to get a road scraper for the road beat near D. C. Ketcheson's.

The petition of William Embury and others, praying for a grant for a road in their locality, was laid over.

The Council passed a resolution to sell the books composing the Township Library, and the bookcase, on the second Saturday in September next.

No further business being brought up, the Council adjourned till the first Monday in October.

THE TWELFTH.

This day will be celebrated on Monday at Queensborough by the various Lodges in the District. Bro. Wm. Wiggins is preparing the necessary arrangements to accommodate a large number of visitors. The Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh is to preach the usual sermon on the occasion.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—On Monday, the 6th inst., John Bull, Parker Potter, and John Wilson, of Tudor, were brought before A. F. Wood, James O'Hara, and W. H. Tumulty, Esqs., on the complaint of David Davidson, also of Tudor, who alleged that they had

to the intense chagrin of certain American papers, which had prophesied the failure of Louis Napoleon's Mexican expedition, it has so far been successful that

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THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH RIDING NEWS

THE MADOC MERCURY, JULY 25, 1863. SATURDAY JULY 25, 1863. PRICE TWO CENTS

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The leading military operations of this month have so far resulted most disastrously to the Southern army. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th to Gen. Grant, and it is announced that he has paroled 81,000 prisoners, and taken upwards of 200 pieces of ordnance there, and a considerable amount of stores of various kinds. About 2,500 persons have been killed inside the works since the siege began. There were 1,200 women and children in the city during the bombardment, who have for the most time been obliged to live in caves, of which there are several hundred. Immediately after the surrender, Gen. Sherman was dispatched in pursuit of Gen. Joe Johnston, who was in the neighbourhood, attempting to pass the siege, and met him at the Big Black river, where his army drawn up in battle array. A sanguinary engagement took place, resulting in Gen. Johnston's defeat, and the capture of 2,000 prisoners. The State of Mississippi seems likely to be completely wrested from the Confederacy; and with the navigation of the Mississippi river in the hands of the Federalists, the prospects of the Southerners in the South-west are most unfavourable.

On receipt of the news of the fall of Vicksburg, Fort Hudson was unconditionally surrendered by Gen. Gardner to Gen. Banks on the 9th inst. The loss to the South on this occasion is put down at 7,000 men, 60 guns, and 10,000 stand of small arms. The garrison had eaten their last mule before surrendering. Banks is reported to have lost 15,000 men in killed, wounded and sick, since the commencement of the siege.

Previously to the fall of Vicksburg, the Southerners appeared to be rapidly regaining their lost ground in Louisiana. They recaptured Breach City, Berwick Bay, whence Gen. Banks drew his supplies, on the 23rd ult., and fears were felt that an attempt would be made to recover possession of New Orleans. With the number of Federal troops released at Vicksburg, and Port Hudson for service elsewhere, such apprehensions are no longer entertained.

The Southerners, under Holmes, Price and Marmaduke, were also defeated on the 4th inst., while attacking Helena, Arkansas. They lost 1,200 prisoners, and 500 or 600 killed and wounded. The prisoners said the attack would be renewed.

In Tennessee, the Confederates under Gen. Bragg continue to retreat before Gen. Rosecrans, who has captured 4,000 prisoners, while driving the enemy from Chattanooga towards Atlanta, Georgia.

The above losses in men and material, added to the killed and wounded and prisoners taken during the three days fighting at and near Gettysburg, estimated at the North at 38,000—must have seriously crippled the military resources of the South.

The attempted invasion of the North was certainly a failure, but the battle at Gettysburg was not so decisive as the first glowing Northern accounts represented. Instead of capturing Gen. Lee's army, and recapturing the men he had himself lost, Gen. Meade has let the whole invading force slip through his fingers—and Lee has again shown his superior generalship by safely recrossing the Potomac with all his artillery and the plunder taken from the Pennsylvania, losing only his rear guard of 1,500 men. Gen. Meade's laurels in consequence are already fading, and Gen. Grant is now talked of as his successor.

Under the impression that the garrison for the defence of Charleston had been much reduced through the capture of a bearer of despatches to the assistance of Lee, another attack has been commenced on that city by Admiral Dahlgren and Gen. Gilmore. The Morris Island, after making a footing on the fort in their attempt to storm Fort Wagner, at the upper end of the island. Rumors were current last week in Philadelphia that the city had fallen; but the report is not credited. The "monitors" are said to have again failed to realize the fond expectations entertained on their behalf.

The privateers continue their depredations. The U.S. gunboat Etolodan, three guns, which was dispatched from Boston on a cruise in search of rebel privateers, fell in with either the Florida or Alabama, on the 8th inst., and, having been fired at, immediately turned tail, and escaped under cover of a fog. The celebrated Southern guerrilla Morgan has made a destructive raid into Indiana and Ohio, and has moved so rapidly from point to point, as to elude and baffie his pursuers.

Gen. Dix has returned to Fortress Monroe from his expedition to White House, which is spoken of as a "perfect success." Instead of taking Richmond, he caused the destruction of some railroad bridges and a few miles of the track—and after performing this great military feat, he evacuated White House, in conformity with orders from Washington.

The authorities at Richmond having set apart, by lot, two Federal prisoners, Captains Sawyer and Flynn, to be hung, in retaliation for the hanging of two Confederate officers by Gen. Burriside, the President has given formal notice that the U.S. Government will retaliate, if the sentence is carried out, by hanging officers two or three degrees higher in rank.

The Vice-President of the Confederate States, A. H. Stephens, lately applied for permission to proceed to Washington on board a Confederate vessel of war, to deliver an official communication from Jeff. Davis to President Lincoln. His request was refused; and Yankee curiosity is now engaged in guessing at the nature of the communication he wished to present.

The President has appointed, by proclamation, Thursday, the 6th of August next, a day for National thanksgiving, praise and prayer, for the "signal and effective success" vouchsafed to the army and navy of the U.S., on the land and on the sea.

GREAT RIOT IN NEW YORK.
Resistance to the Draft—Fearful Destruction of Property and Life.

The drafting under the Conscription law commenced quietly and unexpectedly in New York city, on Saturday, the 11th inst. The calmness apparent on the first day resulted probably from unbelief that the time had really come. The publication in the evening and Sunday papers of the names of those persons who had been drawn appeared, however, to have excited the deepest feeling among the working people, who, in addition to their dislike of the conscription itself, are angry that those who can afford to pay \$300 may purchase exemption, while the poor man must, if drawn, be torn from his family, and go and serve in the ranks. The opposition to the draft on the Monday following, proved to be as universal and spontaneous as it was unforeseen and unprovided for. The riot commenced about ten o'clock in the morning by an attack on the Provost Marshal's office, for the 9th Congressional district, at No. 677 Third Avenue. Provost Marshal Jenkins had, indeed, received intimations that he would be disturbed in his operations, and had sent for a body of soldiers, and then a rioting

police sufficient for the purpose of the mob, but they did not arrive in time to prevent the disturbance, which followed. As soon, however, as a squad of police had arrived and stationed themselves near the building, Mr. Jenkins concluded, to take the risk of going on with the drafts. At the time there were between 200 and 300 spectators in the hall, which had made several revolutions, when the report coming to the knowledge of the excited crowd, who had suddenly gathered round the place, a shower of stones came through the windows. One hit the Provost Marshal, and a number of persons near him were also wounded, but none injured by the missiles. The spectators immediately left the hall, and Mr. Jenkins and those with him, had a retreat through the rear of the building, and made their escape into a back lot. They had hardly got away in safety when the crowd, wild with excitement, rushed into the office, and commenced having violent havoc on the wheels, the records of the draft, and the furniture. The wheels were smashed to pieces, and the fragments pitched out of the window. The files, records, and blank forms, which are indispensable to the successful prosecution of the draft, were torn into a million atoms and clung to the four winds. Nothing but the figure from a soap which could not be broken open or carried away, escaped destruction. The rioters appeared to be in a perfect frenzy of rage, and battered away with clubs at the very walls of the building as if they would pound them to pieces.

The mob then set fire to the building, and would not allow the firemen to extinguish the flames, although several families resided in the upper part of the block. As soon as Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Metropolitan police, arrived at the scene of destruction, he was recognized, and beaten so brutally that he was at first reported to be killed. The mob by this time numbered about 5,000 persons. They appeared to be chiefly hard working men. It was a sad sight, however, that all classes were represented in the vast mob that swarmed and seethed about the burning building. A more excited crowd was never seen in the city. They exulted the draft, and the manner in which it was conducted, the officers who were engaged in it, and swore that it should never be enforced in the city. It was a remarkable circumstance that very few were armed with pistols or guns; thus showing that the demonstration was not long premeditated, but was hastily got up. Stones were the instruments of destruction mainly used, though clubs were frequently brought into play. It was not until after one of the Provost Marshal's guard—numbering about 75 men—had replied to the hoots and groans with which they arrived at the spot, was greeted by firing, without orders, that the fury of the crowd became ungovernable. The other soldiers, by a common impulse, fired immediately after, wounding several of the mob, one or two, it is believed, mortally. Upon this the rioters attacked the soldiers with the utmost rage, grappling their incoherency and wrestling for their possession. The hand to hand contest lasted about fifteen minutes, when the Provost Guard, finding themselves overpowered, abandoned the struggle, relinquished their muskets, and ran away. The mob pursued, and chased them for nearly a mile. One of the soldiers was killed in the pursuit by a crowd of about twenty men. Another was thrown headlong over some rocks at the foot of 43rd street, and was left for dead.

Police men were savagely hunted and beaten to death—houses were burnt simply because the infuriated guardians of the public peace attempted to gain shelter in them—and then the maddened crowd labouring apparently under the impression that they were subject to draft on account of the negroes, proceeded to wreak their vengeance on the inoffensive coloured people, beating, shooting and hanging them in the public streets up town, and along the avenues in the lower part of the city. The Governor, who had succeeded in getting the draft suspended, was soon obliged to declare the city and county of New York in a state of insurrection. For the next three days, and nights, the opposition to the draft passed almost instantaneously into riot, arson, plunder and murder, attended with a savage defiance of all laws human and divine, and a cruelty that was no less atrocious

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FROM EUROPE.—The Polish insurrection still continues. Russia awaits the result of the debate in the English Parliament, on the 10th inst., on Mr. Hennessy's motion on the Polish question, in order to shape her answer according to the attitude of the British cabinet. Lord Palmerston had informed the House that the Government had entered into no engagements tending them to go to war on account of Poland, if war should arise on the subject between France and Russia. The National Government of Poland has agreed to a conference of the Powers on the question, on condition of the conclusion of an armistice, and the admittance into the conference of its representative.

Serious disturbances have occurred in Greece. The Bank of Athens was attacked by the insurgents and 50 persons killed and wounded. The building was subsequently occupied by marines from English and Russian ships-of-war. The English, French and Russian legations addressed identical notes to the National Assembly, declaring that if order was not re-established the Consuls would leave. The disturbances continue.

Prussia is growing more uneasy and excited. A political outbreak occurred in Berlin, and barricades were actually commenced, when the tumult was put down by an armed force and 54 persons arrested.



THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH RIDING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, JULY 25.

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK.

Hitherto the New Yorkers have enjoyed only the profits of the war, and its excitements at a safe distance. Comparatively few of the city regiments have suffered losses in battle that came home to the feelings of the wealthy residents, as the "crack" regiments, like the Seventh, have been either employed in garrisoning disaffected places such as Baltimore or like the Twelfth, surrendered ingloriously at Harper's Ferry, without firing a shot, and returned to the city without their arms. The fighting on account of the Empire City has been done chiefly by the Irish and German naturalised citizens. But in the midst of their rejoicings over the succession of events so fortunate to the North as the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson and the repulse of Lee from Pennsylvania, they have suddenly been called on to taste the bitterest experience that war brings about—the maddened fury of the labouring classes, exasperated by the burdens the war has already laid upon their earnings, and at the exemption of the

wealthy from the equal operation of the conscription. For the riot was justifiably provoked in determined opposition to the draft, and although advantage was taken of the opportunity by the thieves and plunderers of the population to plunder and destroy, and commit the most atrocious outrages, the vengeance of the rioters who commenced the outbreak was almost entirely directed against those newspapers which have most vehemently advocated the war and the draft, and against those persons who have been the readiest to urge others on to fight, while taking good care to stop at home themselves.

The dangerous task of suppressing the infamous disorders which prevailed for three or four days was mostly left to the police and the few regular soldiers stationed in the neighbourhood. Some of the merchants and others most interested in the restoration of order did volunteer their services to assist the authorities; but the majority are said to have held aloof—a fact most disgraceful to them, even upon the supposition that they sympathized in the opposition to the draft. It must not be forgotten, however, that a large proportion of the residents of New York and the neighbouring cities are aliens; and they can scarcely be blamed for not interfering, seeing that the time had just expired which the President had appointed for them either to leave the country, or be liable, though not citizens, to the conscription.

The U. S. Government has, it appears, determined to proceed with the draft, notwithstanding there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the act under which it is enforced. New York will be taken by the throat at the time by thirty-five thousand troops; and the people will then realize what a military despotism they have brought upon themselves. It is feared, however, that if the Government does persist in its declared intentions, the disaffection already manifested will break out into civil war in the North.

The late victories of the Federal armies are shorn of the depressing effect they might otherwise have exerted on the South by this terrible outbreak, and the South will probably consider the loss of the 90,000 prisoners said to have been taken from them, overbalanced by the evident indisposition of the northern masses to continue the war.

THE TRENT DIVISION.—The election resulted in the return of Billa Flint by a majority of a little over 700. This is now claimed by the *Chronicle* as a party triumph. But the Toronto Globe having asserted pretty nearly the same thing, namely, that the return of the new member in place of Hon. Sidney Smith was "a gain to the Government," Mr. Flint has addressed a note to the editor of the Globe, plainly intimating that he will support the Government if its professed policy of retrenchment and economy is carried out, but not otherwise. We have doubts whether this will quite satisfy the victorious party.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—On Thursday, the 23rd inst., James McLean was brought before A. F. Wood, Esq., charged, on the complaint of Richard Squires, with obtaining \$10 worth of brick under false pretences. It appeared on examination that McLean had purchased the brick of Thomas McGowan, who was in partnership with Squires, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

Rioting has not been confined to New York city and its vicinity. In Albany and Troy there have also been demonstrations of popular discontent with the draft; in the latter city, the office of the Daily Times, a strong advocate of the war, has been mobbed and destroyed. In Boston the military had to be called out, and some lives were lost. Newark, New Jersey, was also the scene of much commotion.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW AT PICTON.

The grand review of the Volunteers and Militia at Picton on Sunday last, was, says the Kingston News, one of the most successful and military demonstrations that has ever taken place in Canada. The Madoc Volunteers, not having yet received their armaments, were not present on the occasion, and Col. Burrows, we believe, the only representative of the Militia in this part of the District, was on the ground. Col. Burrows, commandant of Kingston, accompanied the Volunteers from that city, and at the conclusion of the review commanded Brigade-Major Shaw in flattering terms for the able manner in which that officer had handled the whole brigade during the exercises.

Shortly before twelve o'clock the volunteers began to arrive on the ground selected for the review, and were followed by a vast crowd of both sexes, numbering some seven thousand persons. All having mustered, the different corps took up their positions as follows:—Artillery, one gun; 15th Belleville and 16th Prince Edward regiments, under Col. Ponton and Ross; Artillery, one gun; 17th regiment, Red-nosedville and Napanee, Col. Metge; and 14th Rifles, commanded by Ensign and Adjutant George A. Kirkpatrick, of Kingston; Artillery, one gun; Col. Burrows, R.A., reviewing officer, together with Lieut. Col. Lowry, 47th Regiment, Captain Geraghty, Town Major, and Lieut. French, R.A., came on the ground and were received with a general salute, after which Col. Burrows, accompanied by the Brigade Major, and a large staff, rode down the ranks, inspecting the regiments. He then took up his position at the flag, and the whole brigade marched past in slow and quick time. Having re-formed in line, the interesting ceremony of trooping the colours of the Belleville regiment was performed in a creditable manner, after which a volley was fired by companies and subsequently by battalions. The rifles then formed close column and doubled round in front of right wing and threw out skirmishers. The 17th regiment made a detour through the field, skirmishing as they went, and formed some distance in rear of the rifles. One gun of the artillery took up a position on the right of the latter and commenced firing. The 15th and 16th regiments threw out skirmishers and forced the rifles to retreat, after which they reformed line in rear of the 17th. The 15th then advanced in direct column of companies, when the rifles counter-marched to the rear in fours, and detached their left wing to attack the flank of the 15th, the right wing advancing till the "Look out for cavalry" was sounded, when they formed company squares and received the cavalry charge with a volley. The cavalry then retreated, when the left wing of the rifles was seen trying to flank the 15th regiment, upon which the latter changed its direction to the right and fired, the rifles also firing and retreating to join the right wing. The 15th and 16th then formed line, and the 17th and the rifles also formed line opposite, when both lines charged in splendid style to within a few paces of each other, and to the great terror of the country ladies on the ground.

The sham-fight over, Col. Burrows sent for the commanders of the different corps and accompanied them, highly on the creditable manner in which the various movements had been performed. He said they had been gone through with great regularity and precision, and that a regiment of the line would be proud to act with such volunteers.

Throughout the review, which occupied about three hours, the rain fell heavily, and all on the ground were drenched to the skin; but few if any left the place until the proceedings had terminated. The whole thing was a novelty to the great majority of the spectators, and they enjoyed the display as they had probably never enjoyed anything before.

The Volunteers numbered about 1,000.

London court gossip asserts that the visit of the Queen of Prussia does not arise from any misunderstanding between her husband and herself, but that she comes specially to state, through the influence of her Majesty Queen Victoria, the too ardent Liberalism of the Princess Royal, her daughter-in-law. The impression is current in Berlin as well as in English circles that the Princess and her father-in-law have not for some time been on the best of terms; and that her Royal Highness has made no secret of her dislike to a line of policy which she considers likely to endanger her children's crown.

